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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XLIV—NO. 16

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1961

Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 1961 PRICE 20 CENTS

President Explains Nat'l Education Aid Proposals

President McBride in her lecture, Education, A New Frontier, discussed the program for Federal aid to Education, and revealed "hidden reefs" in its structure. The tenets of the bill as printed below in the New York Times concern a 5.6 billion dollar plan with three principal proposals:

(1) A three-year program to provide \$2.3 billion in grants to states for public elementary and secondary school education. The money could be used for construction or teachers' salaries or both.

(2) A five-year program to provide \$2.7 billion in loans to colleges for construction. About half the loans would be for academic facilities and the rest for housing.

(3) A five-year program to provide \$576 million in grants for college scholarships. The states would award the scholarships on a basis of academic ability and financial need; the maximum award would be \$1000 a year.

President McBride discussed in detail the housing program, the revision and extension of the National Defense Act and the scholarship program. She found definite advantages in these proposals. However, President McBride also found four difficulties which she termed "reefs."

The first problem in the scholarship program concerned religion and the constitutional right to give Federal aid solely to public schools and not to parochial and private schools. The second problem is the problem of race. Should segregated schools be given Federal aid in spite of the Hannah Committee's statement that segregated schools could not receive aid?

The two problems of race and religion were "reefs" in that they were evident difficulties. The two other problems seen by President McBride in the National Defense Education Act are, she feels, less noted at present. The third "reef"

is the possible inadequacy of the program itself. Even if the problems of race and religion are resolved, the ultimate adequacy of the program still remains to be tested. With certain adjustments, the program may work successfully. It has been termed "not a crash program, but a cautious start."

The fourth difficulty seen by President McBride is the question of freedom from federal control. In former years many colleges and schools were wary of federal grants for improving teachers' salaries; they have always looked to the government for research and building grants because these are relatively free of any danger of control. With the grants for research and building, the government could possibly gain a certain degree of control over education. Is this legitimate? Would the government instead understand what the needs of the colleges are with regard to the nation? Will the government ever truly understand the fears of the educational community?

President McBride ended by saying that the mounting needs for higher education financing can not be met without some sort of federal aid. Perhaps with a close understanding between educator and Congress, these needs could be met with benefits for all concerned.

College Elections Present Top Jobs To Johnson, Paul

The first college elections under the new system have resulted in victory for Sue Johnson as president of Self-Gov and Barbara Paul as president of Undergrad.

At the outset, a total of sixteen girls were nominated for the presidency of Self-Gov. Twelve of these declined. Twenty-four different names were suggested for the Undergrad presidency; nineteen girls declined the nomination.

In the primary to determine the Undergrad slate (the Self-Gov one was cut down to four names by declarations) five halls registered a voting turnout over 80%: Denbigh, Pem West, Radnor, Rockefeller, and Wyndham. In Pem West, however, 46% of the ballots were abstentions.

A ballot for yesterday's final election for required of each ipso facto member of the two major associations. Figures for the Self-Gov election are not yet available; outstanding statistics in the Undergrad contest are: nine ballots missing in Merion, fourteen in Pem East, seven in Pem West, ten in Rhoads, and eight votes not cast in Rockefeller. Wyndham, by a mistake in the date, turned in no ballots, and only five were received from non-residents.

Cadbury Considers Quakers, Notes Nativity in Negativity

Henry Cadbury, chairman of the Bryn Mawr Board of Directors and former Bryn Mawr and Haverford professor, emphasized in his Interfaith lecture Tuesday night the distinctive features of Quakerism in historical and contemporary perspective. Noting that Bryn Mawr had once had a yearly Quakerism lecture, Mr. Cadbury suggested that students now as then come to such lectures because of a curiosity about the "ck whence we were bewn and the pit whence

we were digged." On March 14, 1661, the last of four Quakers was killed in Boston," Mr. Cadbury commented. "That, however," he said, "didn't scare me off."

Mr. Cadbury stated that Quakerism was born in a period of religious ferment, caused by a new translation of the Bible. The founders of Quakerism deploring theological hair-splitting, and feeling that religion should "be a first hand experience," at this time broke off from the Church of England. "God for them was in direct contact with man," Mr. Cadbury said. In order to come into closer contact with God, Quakers abandoned all creeds, clergy, liturgy, and ecclesiastical trappings. This unorthodoxy soon spread to social customs. The Quakers, whose "nativity was in negativity" opposed all bowing, scraping, oath-taking, war-making, slavery, and cruel treatment of criminals and the insane, use of the state to enforce religious practice, and the inferior position of women.

Quakers were unique in that their negativity was "the by-product" of a positive commitment. George Fox, for example, declined a military position because he felt

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Columnist, Author Lerner Treats "Creative America"

On Tuesday, March 21, Max Lerner, noted lecturer and author, will speak on "Creative America". He is the Distinguished Speaker at Bryn Mawr this year, sponsored by the Speakers Fund administered by Undergrad.

Mr. Lerner was born in Minsk, Russia in 1902, and he came to the United States in 1907. He graduated from Yale in 1923 and did graduate work at Washington University in St. Louis, getting his Ph.D. from the Robert Brookings School of Economics and Government in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Lerner has taught political science and government at Sarah Lawrence, Wellesley, Harvard, and

Continued on Page 6, Col. 3

Eleven Bryn Mawr Seniors Receive Wilson Grants; Foundation Notices Five-Fold Expansion Since 1957

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation named Monday 1,323 students from 381 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada as Woodrow Wilson Fellows for 1961-62, the largest number ever elected by the Foundation in its 15-year search for prospective college teachers. Eleven Bryn Mawr seniors were named: Elizabeth Anagnostakis (Classics); Robin Berman (Slovak Languages); Nancy Beyer (History); Karen Black (Linguistics); Grace Booth (History); Melinda Flory (Physics); Jean Hebb (Physics); Elizabeth Levering (Political Science); Jane Parry (English); Lois Potter (English); and Katherine Tiernan (Russian Studies).

The fellowships cover the first year of graduate study and are meant to encourage newly-elected fellows to consider college teaching as a possible career. Nominations for these highly-competitive awards are made by the students' professors. Screening of the candidates is done by fifteen regional committees drawn from the academic profession.

Winners were chosen from 10,453 nominees, representing a twenty-one per cent increase over last year and a five-fold increase since the program was expanded in 1967 by a \$24,600,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. More than twenty-three fields of study, nearly all in the humanities and social sciences, are represented by this year's winners. Those in mathematics and natural sciences represent 16.9 per cent of the total. The winners, of whom 28.2 per cent are women, will be enrolled in ninety different graduate schools in this country and Canada.

The Foundation accorded Honorable Mention to 1614 others. Those at Bryn Mawr receiving Honorable Mention are Arleen Beberman,



Woodrow Wilson winners, left to right: top row—Jean Hebb, Melinda Flory, Elizabeth Anagnostakis, Gracemary Booth; second row—Robin Berman, Karen Black, Katherine Tiernan, Betsy Levering; front row—Nancy Beyer, Lois Potter, Jane Parry.

Benita Bendon, Catherine Clarke, Deanna Crispin, Jane Lovelace Davis, Lana Deviak, Betsy Frantz, Marcia Fullard, Jacquelyn Goad, Irene Kwitter, Kathleen Livesey, Elizabeth Lynes, Mrs. B. S. G. Nobel, Linda Schreiber, Barbara Toan, and Carole Watta Parsons.

In addition to the awards for first year graduate study, the Foundation annually makes subvention payments totalling nearly \$2,000,000 to the various grad schools where Woodrow Wilson Fellows enroll. Three-fourths of

the funds must be used for second-year awards to graduate students regardless of whether they are Wilson Fellows. The remainder may be used at the discretion of the grad schools to improve library facilities, raise faculty salaries, provide counselling services, or otherwise to improve their program of study. Since the Fellowship program began, the Foundation has elected a total of 5,608 fellows. The total value of this year's awards has been estimated at \$3,000,000.

Israeli Policy in Nazi Case 'Bad', Lecturer Declares

"The Rule of Law and Adolph Eichmann" was the topic of a lecture given by Miss Gertrude C. K. Leighton, of the Political Science Department, on March 13 in the Common Room. In her talk, sponsored by Current Events, Miss Leighton explored the case of Eichmann who was kidnapped last May in Argentina by volunteer Israelis to stand trial this April for Nazi war crimes in which he was involved during the Second World War. Concerned with the legal aspect of his case, Miss Leighton spoke on the idea of the rule of law, both domestic and continental, as well as international, and the relation of that rule to the action which Israel has undertaken in her attempt to prosecute the former exterminator of German nationals.

Answerable to Charges

As Miss Leighton noted, during World War II Eichmann headed that section of the Nazi Secret Police which was responsible for the annihilation of Jewish and other minority groups of German citizens. This position makes him now answerable to charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Although he was not among the twenty-two major defendants prosecuted at Nuremberg, he was tried later during the period of post-war occupation. Having escaped to Argentina, probably by way of Egypt, Eichmann was still presumably high on the list of those sought by the Central Office of Investigation of Nazi War Criminals.

In May of 1960 Israeli volunteers apprehended him, indicting him under an Israeli statute of 1950 created two years after the state of Israel itself was formed, by which war crimes against the Jew-

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Public Responds With Great Vigor To Youth Abroad

Immediately on the heels of the News's March 1 editorial entitled "Youth Peace Corps Proposal" came an Executive Order from President Kennedy formally establishing the agency with R. Sargent Shriver as director. The President's description of the Peace Corps answered many of the questions posed by the News, and agreed with us that selection must be painstaking, that training must be thorough and include study of language and customs, and that non-college graduates have a place in the program.

On March 6 The New York Times reported in an article on youth reaction to the program that six Bryn Mawrers had already offered to volunteer for the program. The Times included a quotation of cautious enthusiasm from the News's editorial.

Reaction at colleges and universities throughout the United States has been enthusiastic, and has led the National Student Association to plan a National Conference on Youth Service Abroad, to be held March 28 through 31 in Washington, D.C., with the American University as host. Says James C. Scott, International Affairs Vice

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Congratulations and Thanks

The voice of the people has been heard and Sue Johnson and Barbara Paul have been summoned to lead Self-Gov and Undergrad respectively for the coming year. Our congratulations and best wishes go to them. But before we are "off with the old, on with the new", we pause to consider the fine, competent work done in the past year by these organizations and commend Carolyn Goldmark and Betsy Frantz for jobs well done.

Casting a slight shadow over these pleasant feelings of satisfaction is the unalterable fact that in an election only one person can win, and three, in each case here, must lose. They deserve commendation for their courage and qualifications: Faith Halfter, Ruta Krastina, and Abby Wootton for Self-Gov and Ellen Corcoran, Judy Samuelson, and Virginia Sitz for Undergrad. We hope that both the winners and the campus will remember that these people are notably qualified to aid in the work that will be done in the new year. Our horoscope predicts that ipso-facto-wise it should be a good one.

Round One: Freshman Comp-Against

Freshman Comp is a much talked-about, little written-about subject. It is one of those horrifying experiences in life that defy the art of the definitive-statement maker. It is an experience that more than ninety-nine percent of the students survive. The problem of the course is that of its value. Students survive the course, but do they profit from it? If English 15 were to make each student as verbally proficient as it intended, its value and place in the curriculum could not be disputed, but it is widely felt among the students that the course does not accomplish this aim. Many reasons for this dissatisfaction have been put forth in varying degrees of blind fury, righteous indignation and conscientious consideration.

Every freshman class is comprised of students of varying backgrounds, capabilities and experiences, due to the increasing distinction in the curricula of secondary schools. As products of "specialized" or progressive schools, freshmen may offer a primarily scientific background, a literary one or a traditional liberal one. Bryn Mawr recognizes advanced placement in languages, history and more recently, science and math, but only in extra-exceptional cases does it acknowledge achievement in English. Hence an appreciable number of competent students feel that the current Freshman Comp course is conducted on a level below theirs and is "a pure waste of time;" they desire a second semester exemption or an intensification of the program.

Second, there is a difference in those faculty members who teach Freshman Comp; this difference is based on their approach to the subject matter and their students. Some of the instructors follow a conventional pattern in exposing the young minds in their command to the subtleties of literature and composition; others try a more imaginative and individual approach, often with results even more doubtful than usual. In the two class hours a week some emphasize the current reading fare by lecturing, discussing or grilling; others repeat once again the principles of composition while a third group holds forth on amorphous sociologicals.

Lastly there is the attitude of the student as expressed in the procedure of writing. One quick glance around any dorm on the eve of a deadline is worth six tomes of inflamed debate on the Freshman Comp situation. Have class, conference and past greetings of dawn only led once again to another midnight hair-pulling, Kent-incensed search for the topic sentence whom which all will flow swiftly and superbly to a conclusive conclusion? Under such pain and pressure how will anyone ever learn to write?

The disparities in the incoming students' abilities and in the instructors' approaches to their course, the problem of what exactly English 15 is and the almost overwhelming dissatisfaction on the part of students with the course in its present form seem to necessitate a serious consideration of the course by the Curriculum Committee or a more effective demonstration by the sufferers.

(Next week — Freshman Comp — Pro)

THE COLLEGE NEWS



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Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

May some students write concerning Mrs. Carie Kirwan Warfield's reaction to Dr. Abraham Franzblau's lecture as reported in the College News? It is unfortunate that Mrs. Warfield, an author and parent, was not present at the lecture given by Dr. Franzblau, M.D., psychiatrist, PhD.D., Doctor of Divinity, author, and parent. For had she been in attendance she might have realized that Dr. Franzblau was not condemning religion's place in society. Rather he was attempting to show the different roles that psychiatry and religion assume; but, that despite the differences, they should supplement each other in guiding the individual and helping him to attain an enriched, well adjusted, and adaptable life, i.e., a state of emotional maturity.

It is also disconcerting to read such unfounded generalities as: "Psychiatry is a knife; religion is a torch," "The great fact is that religion works and psychiatry does not."—On what grounds do you base these statements?—on the Crusades, the Thirty Years' War, the Nazi régime?—or on the experiences of the thousands of people who have had gratifying psycho-therapy?

Religion can help to open the "Divine Door" (?). But psychiatry can help us to understand what is behind that door and why we wanted to open it in the first place.

Sincerely,

Juliet Goodfriend '63

Alice Longobardi '63

Janice Richman '62

Ed. notes

The NEWS welcomes the idea of controversial topics for lectures and is glad to print varying opinions on them. It is especially important to expose ourselves to viewpoints which seem strange and untenable to us because we don't agree with them. The discussion aroused by the Franzblau lecture and Mrs. Warfield's reply is good in that it is discussion—an exchange of opinion on a subject of intellectual merit.

Applebee

i have had a good but frustrating week. first, i practiced typing. (nothing subversive, of course) this was frustrating because i can't coordinate my beak and claws. i just can't hit a capital. so from now on you will understand why i use little letters. (and of course, it's more avant-garde—just because i have been here for years doesn't mean that i can't dig e. e. you know who) besides typing, i also looked into this election thing. spring always calls for a turn-over. worms churn up the ground and then flowers grow. so campaigns stir issues and slowly policies are churned, sorted and someone is elected. i am too wise to carry on my metaphor. athena will snicker in her classical way and say 'my olive tree doesn't sprout all new every year. instead, it twists itself from the wind and changes.' she is right. that is what happens, but here while changing and adjusting (policies, i mean) do they become gnarled?

respectfully yours,

applebee

Bryn Mawr-Haverford Thespians Join For Fresh Production of Twelfth Night

The Bryn Mawr College Theatre and the Haverford Drama Club will present William Shakespeare's Twelfth Night on Friday, March 17 and Saturday, March 18 at 8:30 p.m. in Goodhart. The director, Robert Butman, is assisted by Toni Seymour and Ted Hauri.

The play concerns a group of real, basically nice ladies and gentlemen, who tend to follow their emotions and to fall in and out of love easily. The only exception, Malvolio, a self-righteous character, pathetic as well as comic, is played by Peter Garrett, director of Woyzeck. The play centers about Feste, the Clown. Andy Miller changes completely from his role as Woyzeck to enact this unusually perceptive personage, who knows the other characters better than they know themselves and understands the causes and results of every happening.

Major comic characters include

Ted Hauri as Sir Toby, Cisca Duran-Reynolds as Maria, and Linn Allen as Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Ted will be remembered as Azdak in Caucasian Chalk Circle; Cisca was Prince Arthur in King John; Linn played the doctor in Woyzeck.

More serious characters are Jane Parry as Olivia, Rob Colby as Viola, and Andreas Lehner portraying the Duke. Jane returns to the Bryn Mawr stage after a year in Italy; Rob Colby, seen in many College Theatre plays, is undertaking her first major Shakespearean role; Andreas is well remembered as Antonio in last year's Merchant of Venice.

Set Design

Set designer, Dietmar Haack, is being assisted by Nancy Myers. Sue Travis is the stage manager, and Lindsay Clemson is in charge of lighting. The unit set, built to look both indoors and out, was inspired by the work of Inigo Jones, designer for the masques at Whitehall. The basic color of the set, blue, muted with shades of green and gray, portrays comedy but reflects the play's melancholy background of frustrated love and recent death. The modified Elizabethan costumes, arranged by Sam Ferber, have been chosen in colors to blend with the scenery. Overall responsibility rests upon Ginny O'Roak, production manager.

Music

Traditional music is being combined with original pieces by John Davison, whose compositions were heard in Caucasian Chalk Circle and in The Merchant of Venice. A recorder group will perform this incidental music.

Nancy Myers, President of College Theatre, comments: "Twelfth Night depends upon mutual action. For this play we have a cast and crew of unusually diversified experience, who have worked together to create a unified and, I think, an exceptionally fine production."

Tickets to Twelfth Night will be sold Monday through Friday from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. at Goodhart Box Office. Charges are \$1.00 for students, and \$1.50 for everyone else.

Juniors Evaluate College Education

Participating in the first annual scholarship day of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Ardmore, juniors Marion Coen and Pixie Schieffelin addressed the congregation March 12 on "The Values of Higher Education."

Speaking extemporaneously, the students discussed practical points on college entrance and opportunities for jobs after college, as well as the general merits of a college education. They emphasized the values of meeting people from all over the world and developing previously unsuspected talents and interests.

The scholarship day, sponsored by a group of young people who have raised funds to send members of the congregation to college, featured a number of speakers, readings and musical renditions. The Bryn Mawr students enjoyed the social hour after the program when they were able to talk with the other speakers, many of whom were from Africa.

Commenting on the program, Marion and Pixie said, "It was exciting to be able to share our views on education with others who feel the way we do about it. We had the dual satisfaction of being able to stimulate our audience and give them information on a number of practical points, and at the same time of having our listeners reaffirm our own belief in what we were saying."

Nothing like a good course in Icelandic etymology.

Flexner Humanities Lectures Star Art Historian This Year

by Brooks Roberts

On April 6, the 1961 series of the Mary Flexner Lectures on the Humanities will bring Mr. Douglas Cooper, art connoisseur and specialist in the field of cubism, to the Bryn Mawr campus. Mr. Cooper, a lecturer for the Courtauld Institute for History of Art, will present in his talks at the college an historical analysis of cubism. Mr. Cooper has a personal acquaintance with many of the artists whose works he will discuss, and his own art collection at his home in the south of France is extensive.

Among his published works are books on Juan Gris, Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso, Van Gogh, Degas, Fernand Leger, and, most recently, Graham Sutherland. Last spring he gave an informal lecture here on Picasso.

Essence of Cubism

In describing cubism, Mr. Cooper has said: "The essence of cubist painting was distrust of appearance and a renewed assertion that the mind of the artist was as important as his eye. More significant, however, was the rejection of the notion that a picture should be a mirror held up to Nature and the putting into practice of the new idea that a picture has a reality of its own and exists independently of but on equal terms with the reality which our eye perceives. Such an attitude is the basis of true cubism."

Mr. Fowle related that Mr. Cooper is particularly important as a scholar of cubism because of his friendship with the artists themselves; others study cubism, but not from the viewpoint of one who knows the artist as a person. Mr. Cooper's "focus" will be "on the beginnings, and speedy growth of cubism to its fulfillment, passing on from there to consider many aspects of its influence outside of France and up to 1922."

The topics for Mr. Cooper's lectures are: 1) Early Cubism: Whence? Whither? Why? Braque and Picasso; 2) High Cubism: Braque and Picasso; 3) The Paris School; 4) Intellect versus Intuition; 5) Can It Move? 6) Braque, Gris, and Picasso.

Flexner History

Mr. Cooper will be the most recent in a long line of prominent men who have come to Bryn Mawr under the Mary Flexner lectureship in the humanities. The wom-

an in whose name the lectures are sponsored was a Bryn Mawr graduate.

Mary Flexner of Louisville, Ky. was a history and political science major in the years when every student had her own suite of rooms and was required to have a double major. After she graduated in 1895, Mary Flexner took her Master of Arts degree at Columbia University, and for twenty-five years was connected with such projects as the Henry Street Settlement and the Ethical Culture School.

Mary Flexner

In her later years, she was a close companion for her brother Bernard who lived in New York. Impressed by the education that his sister had received at Bryn Mawr, Bernard Flexner established in 1928 in honor of his sister the now famous Mary Flexner Lectures on the Humanities. The two specifications which he made concerning the lectures were that they exclude pure science, mathematics, and the social sciences, and that the lecturer "be in residence for the purpose of contact with the faculty and students."

J. H. Breasted was the first lecturer in 1928-1929, and spoke on "The New Crusade." Whitehead, the philosopher, followed him with "The History of Ideas," which was incorporated into his book *Adventures of Ideas*. In 1932-1933, Ralph Vaughan Williams came to speak on "Nationalism in Music." Teynbee the historian spoke on "Encounters between Civilizations;" Erich Frank on "Philosophy and Religion;" Henri Peyre on "The contemporary Novel in France;" and in 1960 Paul Henry Lang gave a series of lectures under the title "Music and Christian Worship."

Dancers Present Movement Ideas For First Program

Dance Club's first concert in several years will be given Monday, March 20, at 8:30 p.m. in Roberts Hall, Haverford. The danger of splinters on Goodhart's stage influenced the dancers' choice of Roberts Hall. Twenty-six Bryn Mawr girls and one Haverford student will take part in the concert. Mrs. Anne Carter Mason is the director; the stage manager is Leslie Hartley.

The dancers themselves wrote all the choreography for the first half of the program. Nicole Schupf has choreographed a piece by Bartok; Mina Jehan and Barbara Hein have choreographed one of Stravinsky's works. The Double Octet will provide the accompaniment for both dances.

Several studies based on different relations in form and dynamics have grown out of work in "movement conversation." These spontaneous dances, originally improvisations, were "captured" one night for the concert.

Other numbers, ranging in variety from modern ballet to pantomime, include a lyric couplet based on Thornton Wilder's play, *Our Town*; a satiric dance pantomime, "The Builder," written by Mary Johnson; and a jazz suite consisting of three sharply contrasting types of jazz. The last dance, "Evolution of the Soul," is an experimental rendition of symbolic ideas.

Laura Neilson, president of Dance Club, arranged an exchange workshop demonstration with Swarthmore last fall. Dance Club plans to invite dancers from several nearby colleges to another exchange workshop later in the spring.

Student Recalls Travel In Thailand; Pictures Watery New Year Festival

by Nancy Field, '62

Last year I took a leave of absence from Bryn Mawr to be with my family in Bangkok, Thailand where my father is working for our State Department. In the spring of the year I made a trip to Chiangmai in northern Thailand. Anyone visiting Thailand should visit not only the capital of Bangkok, in the center of the country, but the north too, for there is a great difference in the terrain, in the degree of civilization and in the tribes of people. The land around Bangkok is so flat that people in the country build their houses and temples three or four feet off the ground in anticipation of the floods which occur every rainy season (from November to

April) and which reduced all transportation to shallow canoes until the United States completed the elevated Friendship Highway last year. Chiangmai, on the other hand, is surrounded by low mountains and hills covered by teak forests and tea and opium plantations. The people in central Thailand are mainly farmers growing rice, sugarcane and tapioca. Chiangmai has many small industries which are gradually being mechanized and improved. The average clerical-working woman in Bangkok has her hair done every week in the latest French style and has her dressmaker copy patterns in Vogue and Mademoiselle, while the average Chiangmai farm-woman has a cropped, manish haircut, chews beetles, wears a sarong and dirty white blouse and goes bar-foot.

I travelled to Chiangmai with an American secretary from the Embassy and a Thai secretary who spoke excellent English, since he had attended high school in the United States on a scholarship. We went by a Thai commercial plane which was rather uncomfortable since the seats were built for Thai twenty-seven inch hips, the ceiling was only five feet high and it was not air conditioned although the temperature stays between 80° and 110°F all year. It was quite a change to go from Bangkok's fairly modern, partly air-conditioned airport, whose runways regularly accommodate jets, to come bumping down over the heads of water buffalo onto a pasture with only a radio tower at the side. Since, a friend of Chris's (short for Chaloukwan) drove up to the plane and took us to our new and "modern" motel, that is to say, it had cold running water for the toilet which only worked half of the time and for the shower but not for drinking; three beds, a table and one chair; two hooks for hanging clothes; and screens and shutters but no glass in the windows.

The first three days we spent touring "factories" of six to twelve people weaving the brilliantly-colored Thai silk into dress or stole lengths; pounding silver into bowls and embossing them with scenes from ancient Buddhist tales; pasting and hand decorating paper umbrellas at the rate of 120 per day for a profit of 2½¢ each of \$8 per day; coating and decorating teak bowls with lacquer, each dish taking 2½ months for completion after the wood has cured from 15 days to 2 months.

The culmination of our trip was the Chiangmai water festival which celebrates the new year according to the Thai religious calendar. For several days the local farm districts have parades, fireworks and ceremonies at the temples. The young girls enter a beauty contest, and the winner and runners-up then serve as cadies in the town's shops, so that everyone can enjoy their beauty. But the real fun is on the last two days when you say "Happy New Year" by throwing water on each other! What started out as a genteel custom of pouring perfumed water from a silver bowl over a friend's hands has developed into a rip-roaring free-for-all. Tanks of water stand on the street corners where you pay 4¢

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Speaker, Cadbury, Maintains Custom Of Tie with BMC

Henry Joel Cadbury who spoke last night on "Quakerism" has long been associated with Bryn Mawr College. From 1928-1934 he was Professor of Biblical Literature here. In 1948, he succeeded his brother-in-law, Rufus M. Jones, to a seat on the Board of Directors and since 1956 he has been chairman of the Board.

Became Professor

The Cadbury family, established in Philadelphia since early in the 19th century, has developed a tradition of sending their girls to Bryn Mawr and their boys to Haverford.

After receiving a Doctorate in Philology from Harvard in 1914, Mr. Cadbury taught at the Westtown School. He married Lydia Caroline Brown, one of his former pupils and the daughter of the principal of Westtown. Mr. Cadbury has taught Greek and Biblical Literature at Haverford and Harvard (Andover) Divinity School. He is at present Lecturer in Quakerism at Haverford. Mr. Cadbury is considered one of the foremost Biblical scholars in the country.

Among his many books are: *The Style and Literary Method of Luke* (1919), *The Making of Luke-Acts* (1927), *The Peril of Modernizing Jesus* (1937), *Jesus: What Manner of Man* (1947), and *The Book of Acts in History* (1955). He also collaborated in the translation of the New Revised Standard Version of the Bible.

A SC Work

A birthright friend, Mr. Cadbury has worked on many projects for the American Friends Service Committee. During both World Wars, he made trips abroad to help alleviate the needs of civilians in occupied areas. He served as Chairman of the AFSC for a few years in the twenties, and held that post from 1944 until January of this year when he was made honorary chairman. In 1947 he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of the AFSC.

Then and Now

The above data is gathered from an interesting and warm biographical sketch by Mary Horie Jones which serves as dedication to the book *Then and Now*, a series of Quaker essays edited by Anna H. Brinton and collected for the occasion of Henry Joel Cadbury's retirement from active chairmanship of the AFSC. The name of the book is a paraphrase of Mr. Cadbury's pseudonym, "Now and Then," under which he writes a column, "Letters from the Past," in the Friends' Journal.

Candidates for Interfaith



Interfaith contenders: top steps—Nancy Culley, Stephanie Condon; lower steps—Carolyn Smith, Marjorie Hibbard.

Candidates for League



League contenders: Julie Heilman, Bonnie Brice, Connie Spring, Louise Weingarten.

Reports of Sport From Pool, Court

by Jo Rosenthal, '63

With delightful unpredictability, the Bryn Mawr basketball team lost two games to Rosemont last Thursday and split with Swarthmore on Monday. No one really understands why Bryn Mawr howled so readily to Rosemont (varsity 37-62; jv 28-43); it was just one of those proverbial "off-nights." In addition, players' nerves, unsteady at best, were effectively shattered by shrieking Rosemont spectators. The varsity's loss to Swarthmore came as no surprise—in fact, in view of the giant-size forwards confronting varsity guards, it was a minor success to lose by only 12 points (32-44)! The jv, meanwhile, beat the Garnet by a respectable 32-17.

The swim team, in a tie with Swarthmore, captured 3rd place at the Int collegiate meet held at Penn on Saturday, March 11. Coming in after West Chester and Penn, the BMC swimmers managed a number of wins: the freestyle relay team, 2nd; Beverly Keith, 100 yd. freestyle, 3rd; Ellie Beidler, 50 yd. back crawl, 4th; Betsey Booth, 60 yd. freestyle, 3rd; and Anne Raesiga, 50 yd. butterfly, 4th. Since freshmen garnered most of these victories, the team looks forward to a successful season next year.

REVIEW

The Review announces the election of new officers:

Editor, Jane Taylor, '61

Business Manager, Jane Gold-

stone, '60

Case Workers Find Causes, Seek Solution For Run-away

by Louise Weingarten, '62

On March 9 Mr. Paul Gearegan, Supervisor of the Probation Dept., Juvenile Court, Delaware County, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, District Secretary of the Family Service of Delaware County, and Miss Claire Wompieraki, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker, Child Guidance Clinic of Delaware County, met in the Common Room for a simulated court session to discuss the case of Mary Garden, a 14-year-old on probation from Juvenile Court.

In January, Mary and a friend had been picked up for running away from home, entering an abandoned house and setting up house-keeping. They had been discovered because of a fire of newspapers which they started presumably to keep warm. Once in the detention home, Mary refused to return to her family. This unique behavior led to interviews by a member of the Juvenile Court with her, her parents, and her school. These discussions revealed signs of bizarre behavior on Mary's part as well as her parents who had many marital problems. Mary has three brothers and sisters with whom she does not get along. The problem the panelists discussed is what is to be done for Mary.

Difficult Home Life

In the course of the conversation it became evident that the cause of Mary's problems stemmed from her parents and the disquieting home life. Several alternatives for help were available through the three represented organizations. The Court could work with Mary and her parents on a fairly superficial level; the case worker could work mainly with Mr. and Mrs. Garden but could also maintain contact with Mary as well as her sisters and brothers. The therapist could give psychiatric aid to Mary or either of the parents and at the same time contact with the rest of the family. The issues raised in searching for the most effective method of aid for the girl were: how to approach this in order to get the parents to accept aid; where to start, with Mary or the parents; on a case work level? building from what is healthy or on a therapeutic level?

Learned Excavator Finds Post-Pre-Humanoids' Art Alters Historical Ideas

"Evidences of Pre-Human Art" was the topic of a lecture presented by Mr. Oswald Murphy of Kings College, March 13. Mr. Murphy expressed the theory that primates of a lower order than homo sapiens had developed a flourishing artistic culture well before the beginnings of human art in the Paleolithic Period.

The professor documented his statements by presenting slides of colored drawings done on rock in recently excavated caves. The caves, buried for centuries, were found in a stratum of rock which antedates the appearance of human life as we know it by nearly one hundred thousand years.

Sensitivity to Color

The paintings, explained Mr. Murphy, show unusual understanding of the principles of anatomy and a great sensitivity to color. They consisted chiefly of small groups of animals such as must have dwelt in the region of the caves (the lower valley of the Suez Canal). Occasionally the scenes contained one or two man-like ape forms, which Mr. Murphy believed to be "portraits" of the artists.

"The discovery of these paintings," declared Mr. Murphy, "may force us to alter our whole socio-historical concept of the development of man."

Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

Cadbury Lecture

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

the positive desire to "live a life that would take away the occasion for war."

After stating the basic controversy over whether the essence of Quakerism is that which it shares with or that which distinguishes it from other Christian religions, Mr. Cadbury cited "rugged individualism" and social consciousness as features of contemporary Quakerism. Quakers have always been a "peculiar" people, in their sense of social commitment. If Quakerism has lost its uniqueness it is not because Quakerism itself is changing, but because others are adopting Quaker attitudes.

In considering Harry Emerson Fosdick's question about the relation between religious service and social consciousness Mr. Cadbury suggested that meeting could be a "collective third degree." He cited cases in which, as a result of experience in meeting, groups have been led to new social awareness.

Although Mr. Fosdick emphasized the distinctive characteristics of historic and contemporary Quakerism, he also stated that Quakerism or any other religion can not fit everybody's need. A religion is something to "feel, to know, to belong to" and not everyone can have the same feelings about any religion. "Anyone who says there's only one religion for everyone is a priori suspect," Mr. Cadbury stated.

trying to cure what is ill.

The decision of the panel was to start with the parents on a case work level to try to bring them about to the point where they might be able to solve their own problems and thus build a better home, or to pinpoint the problem so that a psychiatrist would be of the most use.

Free Therapy

The financing for such aid runs on a case work level from \$1 to \$10 per week for as many conferences as are needed, those on the therapy level are free for those who cannot afford to pay but run on a scaled income level up to \$45 per week. The court can order Mr. and Mrs. Garden to accept help, but if the parents refuse, there is no actual legal means of coercion.

The panel aided by two Bryn Mawr graduate students from the School of Social Work, was able to demonstrate first of all the number of approaches to be used in a case. Approaches differing mainly in breadth and depth to the same problem, and the difficulty in determining the most effective means for each case. Mr. Philip Turner of Careers in Social Work, Philadelphia was present to introduce the guests. Information concerning the means, methods and opportunities of social work are available through him or League.

Candidates for A. A.



Athletic Association contenders: seated—Amy Chapin, Anne Rassaig; kneeling—Liz Reed, Barbara Shoemaker.

Peace Corps

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1

President of the NSA: "Not since the Marshall plan have American students been so enthusiastic about a program of this type." He points out that "the conference represents the first opportunity for students and youth to come together on a nationwide basis to express their views on the Youth Corps proposal." Speakers at the conference will be Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Congressman Henry S. Reuss, the two chief legislators who first proposed a Youth Peace Corps to the U. S. Congress last year.

The NSA reports a number of reactions to the plan among prominent Americans. Richard Nixon makes plain his objection to draft exemption through Peace Corps service, saying, "Certainly we do not have to wreck our whole concept of a sound selective service system and place alongside our dedicated career foreign service persons evading the draft in order to carry the fight for freedom and peace in the underdeveloped nations." (At present only a temporary deferment from the draft is implied by service in the Corps.)

Max Lerner, to lecture at Bryn

Mawr next Tuesday, differs "with Senator Kennedy's proposal . . . on two scores. First, I think it is dangerous to put the plan in terms of an alternative to military service . . . My second objection is linked with the first. Why do this under government auspices, whether under the International Cooperation Agency or any government bureau? If you do thus, you run inevitably into an excited Communist propaganda campaign . . . the large framework of Kennedy's plan is sound."

Robert C. Ruark, columnist, is critical of the idea: "The truth is, I do not exactly trust youth wholeheartedly, having once been of the pants-raid persuasion myself . . . How one proposes to train these youths so they can pass (the required) rigorous standards, nobody has bothered to mention, especially if they are of draft age . . . In any case, I think that as a gesture of friendship to some of the underdeveloped countries, which have enough trouble controlling their own youths, we refrain from importing our juvenile culture upon the innocent savage . . . It's a painful truth the young are not terribly smart, although they may be intelligent."

Campus Events

- March 16 Thursday—Discussion on Cuba Today, Common Room, 4-6 p.m.
 March 16, Thursday—A. S. Beucovitch will lecture on the "Kakeya Problem" under the auspices of the Math Department, Bio Lecture Room, 8:30 p.m.
 March 17-18 Friday and Saturday, Bryn Mawr College Theater and Haverford Drama Club presentation, "Twelfth Night" by Sir Francis Bacon, Goodbart, 8:30 p.m.
 March 20 Monday—Silver exhibit to benefit AIESEC, Common Room, all day.
 March 20 Monday—Current Events Speaker, Miss Northrop, "Kennedy's Economic Policy and the Balance of Payments" Common Room, 7:15 p.m.
 March 20 Monday—Clarence Pickett, co-chairman with Norman Cousins of the Americans for Sane Nuclear Policy and formerly president of the Americans Friends Service Committee, on "Foreign Policy and the Arms Race," Ely Room, 8:00 p.m.
 March 20 Monday—Spanish Club, Professor Ayala "El arte de la narracion y sus intrinsecos," Ely Room 8:30 p.m.
 March 20 Monday—Anthropology film, Bio Lecture Room, 8:30 p.m.
 March 20 Monday—"An Evening of Dance" by the Bryn Mawr Dance Club, Roberts Hall, Haverford College, 8:30 p.m. Haverford time
 March 21 Tuesday—Undergrad Speaker, Max Lerner on "Creative America," Goodbart, 8:30 p.m.
 March 22 Wednesday—Arts Council will sponsor a madrigal sing, Common Room, 7:15 p.m.

In and Around Philadelphia

MOVIES AND SCREEN

- Cary Grant, Deborah Kerr, and Jean Simmons continue in Grass Is Greener at the Bryn Mawr Theater.
 An exceptional double feature, Inherit the Wind and George Bernard Shaw's The Devil's Disciple is at the Art Overbrook.
 Can-Can continues at the Suburban in Ardmore.
 Warum Ist Am Rhein so Schoen, a German Farbfilm is now playing at the Felton.
 The Wackiest Ship in the Army and Sons and Lovers are playing at the Ardmore.
 A German film The Captain from Koepenick will be presented free in the Saturday and Sunday afternoon foreign film series, March 18 and 19 at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.
 Operation Eichmann, starring Werner Klemperer, opens tonight in several Philadelphia neighborhood theaters.
 Picnic on the Grass, directed by Jean Renoir, opens Friday at the World. Jean Renoir depicts life in bygone France.
 The Happiest Girl in the World continues at the Shubert.
 The schedule of Jean Anouilh's Becket has been changed. It will not open at the Shubert this month but will go first to Boston and will open here May 1. Laurence Olivier's role will be changed for the road tour. He will appear as King Henry II; on Broadway he played the title role.
 Anna Maria Alberghetti continues in Carnival at the Forrest.
MUSIC
 The Robert Shaw Chorale will make its only Philadelphia appearance of the season on Thursday night at the Academy of Music.
 Kurt Weill's Street Scene will be presented by the Philadelphia Co-Opera Company over the next two weeks at Society Hill Playhouse, beginning Thursday night.
 A senior Student Concert directed by Eugene Ormandy will be presented Monday night at the Academy of Music.
 Jan Peerce, tenor, and Mary Costa, soprano, will give a joint recital at the Academy of Music Wednesday, March 22.
 The Philadelphia Lyric Opera Company will present La Traviata at the Academy of Music, Friday, March 24. It will star Luisa Maragliano, John Alexander, and Ezio Sordello. Tristano Illersberg will be the conductor.

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Gansser Analyzes Structures: Ranges, Rocks, Alps Accident

Professor Augusto Gansser, a noted geologist from the University of Zurich, lectured in Park Hall on March 9 and 10 on two aspects of tectonics—the study of mountain chains and of orogenic belts.

Mr. Gansser, sponsored by the Geologic Society of Philadelphia, spoke on March 9 on "The Tectonics of Mountain Ranges." Concerned with a comparative analysis of the formation of mountain chains, he discussed four ranges of young, high mountains which offer well-exposed sections: the Andes, the Alps, the Himalayas, and the Iranian Range. These mountain chains, it can be seen, were formed in a similar way, each illustrating at present comparable structures. Each chain, especially that of the Andes, which exposes a complete mountain range, shows indication of a land barrier between the eugeosynclinal trough and the miogeosynclinal trough on either side.

In the Andes the central cordillera, part of the Sierra Nevada range, distinctly divides the two troughs. The eugeosyncline, the original volcanic area of unstable, rapid metamorphism which led to sudden uplifting and folding, is in the west. The miogeosyncline, the more stable, gradually forming orogenic area, is in the east.

In the Alps, which Mr. Gansser referred to as a "regrettable acci-

dent in geology," because of their complex nature, a similar division between the two areas also exists. There the eugeosyncline is found in the southeast, bordered by the central massif, on top of which are found miogeosynclinal sediments.

In the Himalayas, where Mr. Gansser had to disguise himself as a sheep-driving lama in order to collect rocks which are there considered sacred, and in the Iranian Range as well, comparable divisions can be seen.

On March 10 Mr. Gansser discussed "Orogenic Belts and Ophiolites." Ophiolites, the first lavas and serpentines which appear at the base of a geosyncline, are basic or ultra-basic rocks. Pre-orogenic material, they are either extrusive or intrusive, being found in eugeosynclines or on marginal sides. Although comparatively little is known about them, as they have only recently been recognized, they are, Professor Gansser asserted, distinguishable from other volcanic rocks. Ophiolites are related to deep-sea marine sediments, whereas other igneous rocks, such as trap formations, contain plant fossils indicating their lack of similarity with ophiolites.

Exam Board Accelerates College-Choice Deadline; Affects Bryn Mawr Date

Students applying for admission to any of twenty-four women's colleges, including Bryn Mawr, in 1962 will follow a revised admissions procedure set out in a joint memorandum published last week. The change of the College Entrance Examination Board "reply date" (when the student must inform the college of her decision on the acceptance formerly sent out by the colleges by May 15) to May 1 necessitates the shift in schedule.

Bryn Mawr will notify students of their acceptance or rejection by April 24. This means that the achievement tests can no longer be taken in March of the senior year. Under the new plan the aptitude tests will be taken in December and the achievement tests in January. The colleges will accept some tests taken in May of the junior year. This system will leave more time for placing successfully all seniors who want to enter college.

Students Debate On WIBG Radio

Bannon Marbut and Carol Watta Parsons have been chosen to participate in WIBG's program, Great Decisions: 1961. The topic to be discussed is "Blueprints for the World Economy." Mr. Holland Hunter, Professor Economics at Haverford, will be the guest speaker. The program, planned by Mr. Jerry Grove, will be broadcast on Sunday, March 26, from 1:30 to 1:55 p.m.

In preparation, Bannon and Carol have been asked to read Rich Lands, Poor Lands and Rostow's Five Stages of Economic Growth. They and Mr. Hunter will discuss questions presented by the moderator, Mr. Harry Schaub.

The World Affairs Council has been sponsoring a series of programs concerning various world problems. "Blueprints for the World Economy" is the eighth program in the series, and the first in which Bryn Mawr students have taken part.

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RELIGIOUS ITEMS, TOO

Kline Talk Sees Marxists Fearing Current Revisions

"All philosophers with the exception of Plato and Hegel have been revisionists," explained Professor George Kline of the Bryn Mawr Philosophy Department, Tuesday afternoon, in a lecture entitled, "Current Revisions of Marxism." Mr. Kline defined a revisionist as one who, although not in political power, makes changes. According to this definition, he feels it is possible to label many people revisionists who do not consider themselves as such.

"Revisionism is a specter haunting the Communist world today." The present Soviet leaders are frightened of it and, therefore, although not without some justification, they lump revisionism with "reactionary bourgeois philosophy."

Mr. Kline divided the revisionists into those who wish a political change and those who disagree with the philosophy. The political revisionists deny the orthodox version of the facts about capitalism and socialism. They want more economic, political and cultural cooperation with capitalist countries and the peaceful development of capitalist into socialist systems. Some even deny the alleged monopoly of political skill and wisdom of the Communist Party and want a loyal opposition to be formed. This type of revisionism is found most frequently in Poland and Yugoslavia.

Although not all political revisionists are interested in philosophy, by the nature of Marxism, all philosophic revisionists are interested in politics. Marxism is especially open to revision because it lacks an ethical system. At the turn of the century there was a first wave of revisionism that attempted to put the Kantian system of individual responsibility into the collective system. This was answered by a Nietzschean-Marxist revisionist movement which denied individual obligation.

The modern revisionists can be divided into three groups: the Kantian-Marxists who struggle with the real philosophic question and emphasize the individual; the Positivist-Marxists who are mostly Poles, and who try to retreat from speculative philosophy; and the Hegelian-Marxists who are the most orthodox, and who stress the historical view.

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Candidates for Alliance



Alliance contenders: Mary Beth Schaub, Linda Davis, Marion Coen.

Broadly-Based International Students' Publication Offers Forum For Impassioned, Perceptive Views

The Student, which terms itself an international student magazine, is what it purports to be, a forum for international student opinion. It presents a vivid picture of the activities of students in both hemispheres and expresses not only student pride in their achievements but discontent with conditions existing in their own countries.

Unlike some other international student publications, The Student

apparently has no motivating theme. Although obviously western-bloc in origin, it does not follow the too-well-trodden path of expounding upon the glories of democracy and capitalism as opposed to the evils of communism. Rather it centers its attention upon what students are thinking and doing.

The magazine contains an article deploring Soviet control of Hungary. It also contains a discourse on the opposition with which citizens of the southern United States have met school integration. Both of these articles seem to be written by students who are informed and perceptive as well as impassioned. The authors are bringing out information which places their countries in an unfavorable light, and it is clear that they are doing so in order to acquaint students with actual situations.

The origins of the the authors of the various articles attest to the truly international character of The Student. Writers from South Africa, Germany, Malaya, El Salvador, Hungary, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the United States have contributed to the current issue. The editor of the magazine David W. Baad, is a student in the Netherlands.

Thailand

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5

for a bowl full. The police try to maintain order but squirt guns are tame compared to the methods children and teenage boys dream up, such as using a sewer suction pump beside a river or canal to spray open-sided buses, bicycle riders and careless motorists with their windows down. If you are sensible you leave your watch and camera at home and resign yourself to being continually wet. A very popular spot is the water fall just outside the town, where water is free and convenient. It is not surprising if you end up sitting in the stream!

We had visions of stepping off our plane in Bangkok with straggly hair and soggy clothes, so we chose instead to suffocate as we drove to the airport with the car windows rolled up in 99° heat and 99% humidity! It is indeed a shame that Bangkok had to abandon this custom a few years ago, because of the confusion and traffic accidents it caused in such a large city.

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Eichmann

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

ish people were made punishable by death.

Transfer of Criminals

As Miss Leighton explained, legally one nation can transfer a criminal to another only when an extradition treaty exists between these nations. Even if such a treaty does stand the criminal's particular offense must be considered a crime in both countries, and that crime must be specifically mentioned in the treaty. If an extradition treaty does exist between Argentina and Israel, the crime for which Eichmann was seized would not be included. Because, therefore, Argentina could not legally hand over Eichmann to Israel, Israel delegated volunteers to kidnap him. In regard to Argentina's indignity resulting from the infringement of her sovereignty, the U. N. settled that apology by Israel would be sufficient recompense. Israel, as a result, retained Eichmann, who is now to stand trial on April 11 in Israel, under the direction of a court of three judges. One of these judges, Miss Leighton noted, has already been involved in a controversial trial of a German doctor who was a former collaborator of Eichmann's.

Function of Law

Miss Leighton discussed the rule of law as well as the character of law. She noted the function of law—to establish order, allocate authority, dispose of cases, and to preserve itself. Emphasizing legal procedure in both domestic and continental systems, Miss Leighton then treated international law. She explained that although it is of limited scope it performs the same action as does domestic law—particularly that of the allocation of authority. The law of jurisdiction, she states, is the most clearly stated facet of international law. She pointed out the importance of this fact in relation to the Eichmann case.

Israel, the speaker noted, proposes to try Eichmann under an Israeli law that came into being after the crime in question was committed. It is, further, applying this law to someone who was never under Israeli jurisdiction. Israel, in fact, did not even exist as a state at the time of the war crimes for which Eichmann is now held.

As a result, Miss Leighton feels that Israel is without jurisdiction. She knows no way, she stated, in which a country can make laws which stretch back to a time before

the existence of the country itself, and affect someone not in its jurisdiction. She asserted that it is "bad policy for Israel to violate international law in this way," feeling that it "destroys more than builds international law as it now stands." She feels that such action is particularly bad in that the specific area of law concerned—that of jurisdiction—is very well developed and clearly stated.

Alternatives

In discussing alternative action, Miss Leighton mentioned the improbability of Eichmann's acquittal and that of treatment of his case by the International Court of Justice. She stated that she felt the best solution would be that offered recently by General Taylor in the New York Times: that Israel should act as prosecutor in a Grand Jury inquiry which would then transfer its information in the case of West Germany which would then hold the Eichmann trial.

Lerner Preview

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

Williams. In his present position he is professor of American Civilization at Brandeis. He has also been editor of The Nation and was director of The Consumer's Division of the National Emergency Council in 1934. Mr. Lerner is known also as a newspaper columnist for The New York Post.

Mr. Lerner is the author of many books; among them are *It Is Later Than You Think*, *Ideas are Weapons*, and *Ideas for the Ice Age*. His latest, *America as a Civilization*, took 12 years to write and has attracted a great deal of attention. This monumental work has been called one of the major works of our century, and certainly of our civilization.

Mr. Lerner's lecture will be in Goodhart Auditorium, Tuesday at 8:30.

Early Art Lecture

Continued from Page 4, Col. 1

opment of forms of life with human intelligence. Assumed that human life did not exist at the time these paintings were done, it must then be postulated that the drawings were the work of some more primitive forms of life about which we know very little."

Mr. Murphy remarked that the presence of ape figures in some of the pictures suggests that these "post-pre-humanoids" as he terms them were aware of their identities as "individuated individuals." "Such awareness," he added, "does not exist in early human artistic efforts and indicates that the post-pre-humanoids were more psychologically conscious than the

early ~~humanoids~~. The professor also noted that much of this early art bears a striking resemblance to today's surrealist art. He pointed out the great emphasis on lines and abstract patches of color in both kinds of art. The "abstract period" of post-pre-humanoid art, according to Mr. Murphy, ended abruptly with the apparent extinction of the species.

The lecture, originally scheduled for the Common Room, was moved to Goodhart Auditorium because of the unusually large attendance. During the question and answer period, many students urged Mr. Murphy to return soon in order more fully to describe his actual excavations of the caves.

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